**Social Studies 8**

**13 Colonies and the French and Indian Wars Summative 2011**

**Multiple Choice (30 pts), Map (10pts.)**

***Americas: The 13 Colonies (Chapters 4 and 5.1)***

* ***Do not write on this test packet.***
* ***Work through this test in order: MC, then Map, then Extended Response***
* ***Bubble in the letter of the best answer to each MC question on your answer sheet.***
* ***Be sure to read all questions and answer choices carefully.***
* ***Pace yourself. You are expected to complete this assessment during the time provided.***
* ***Think about what you’ve learned, and apply your knowledge to determine the best answer to each question.***
* ***Complete the 13 Colonies as of 1763 Map***

**The 13 Colonies**

**The “Great Migration” was a movement of people between 1629 and 1640 who journeyed from England to Massachusetts. John Winthrop and his followers were part of this migration. Which religious group made up the largest group of people who wanted to start a new life in the American Colonies?**

A. Catholics

B. Lutherans

C. Quakers

D. Puritans

**Puritan meetinghouses were used for church services and to hold town meetings where they would discuss and vote on many issues. Why were Puritan town meetings important to the colonies?**

A. encouraged Religious Toleration

B. led to the decline of the Puritan tradition

C. led to the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony

D. encouraged the growth of self government and democratic traditions

**Settlers left Massachusetts to start a new colony because they wanted strict limits on (more democratic) government. These settlers developed the first constitution of the colonies and designed a plan that adopted a representative government. What was the name of this constitution?**

A. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

B. United States Bill of Rights

C. United States Constitution

D. Mayflower Compact

**The Rhode Island Colony was founded upon the idea of freedom of religion for all Protestants, Jews, and Catholics. The idea was to allow everyone to practice their own religion without persecution. What was the name of this idea of accepting complete freedom of religion?**

A. Religious freedom

B. Religious tolerance

C. Religious intolerance

D. Religious persecution

**Which colony set up the first tax-supported public schools in British North America that allowed rich and poor children to receive an education?**

A. Massachusetts

B. Pennsylvania

C. New York

D. Virginia

**How were young men in the English colonies able to prepare themselves to make a living at a skilled trade after completing their basic education?**

A. attending vocational schools

B. going on to secondary schools

C. volunteering for the colonial militia

D. become an apprentice to a master artisan/craftsman

**What livelihoods were more important to the economy of the New England Colonies than to the Middle or Southern Colonies?**

A. Rice, Tobacco, and Indigo

B. Fishing, Whaling, and Shipping

C. Dairy Farming, Printing, Livestock

D. Manufacturing, Agriculture, and Fur Trading

**Prior to being taken over by the English in 1664, what Middle Colony was originally the Dutch Colony of New Amsterdam?**

A. Delaware

B. Maryland

C. New York

D. Pennsylvania

**What describes the relationship between the geography and the economy in the Middle Colonies?**

A. mostly swampy lands: fishing became the main economic activity

B. mild winters and fertile soil: most people made their living from farming

C. harsh winters and dry summers: most people made their living from manufacturing

D. heavily forested lands: most people made their living from shipbuilding and lumbering

**Pennsylvania was founded by Quakers who were Protestant reformers that were persecuted in England for their beliefs. Which of the following was NOT part of their Quaker beliefs?**

A. accepting of all religions - tolerance

B. believed in war to support their beliefs

C. refused to bow in the presence of the king

D. all men and women are equal in God’s eyes

**Located at the base of the Appalachian Mountains, settlers cleared the land to establish self-sufficient farms away from the more developed coastal cities and towns. What term was given to describe this western frontier?**

A. The Backcountry

B. The Borderlands

C. Indian Territory

D. No Man’s Land

**What was the boundary line between the colonies of Maryland and Pennsylvania that later divided the Free States from the Slave States?**

A. Ohio River

B. Breezewood

C. Mason-Dixon Line

D. Continental Divide

**What *crops* did African slaves help teach plantation owners to grow in the marshes of South Carolina?**

A. tobacco and rice

B. sugar and cotton

C. cotton and tobacco

D. rice and sweet potatoes

**What was England’s economic policy that viewed the colonies as being kept for the purpose of increasing the wealth of the mother country through trade?**

A. Capitalism

B. Free Trade

C. Mercantilism

D. Command Economy

**Millions of African slaves; men, women, and children traveled against their will to the New World. What was this overcrowded, *inhumane* voyage on the Atlantic Ocean called?**

A. Columbian Passage

B. West Indies Trade

C. Middle Passage

D. Slave Trade

**What was one difference between slaves and indentured servants in 1700’s colonial society?**

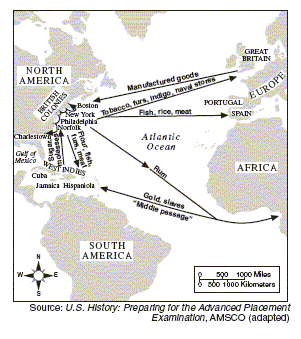
A. slaves had many rights, indentured servants did not.

B. slaves could earn their freedom, indentured servants were bound to service for life

C. indentured servants received “freedom dues” at the end of their service, slaves were treated as property

D. indentured servants often moved up to become part of the upper class gentry, slaves could only manage to rise into the middle class.

**Use the map to answer the following question.**



**According to the Map, who besides England did the colonies trade with? *(E B2)***

A. Africa

B. Each other

C. West Indies

D. All of the Above

**Other than security, brute force, and confinement imposed by slave traders to keep slaves in captivity, what made it difficult for captured African slaves to fight back?**

A. their culture was based on principles of non-violence

B. their religion led them to accept their captivity as fate

C. they were from different tribes and had a hard time communicating at first

D. they were too individualistic and proud to cooperate with other slaves in a rebellion

**How were prices set for African slaves when they were sold to their future owners upon arrival in America?**

A. Prices were fixed based on age and gender.

B. Prices were fixed based on the place and tribe of origin of each slave.

C. They were auctioned off to the highest bidder according to their strength and health.

D. Prices were negotiated prior to delivery between the owner and the shipping company.

**Which of the following cash crops were produced with slave labor in the Southern Colonies?**

A. cocoa, coffee, tea

B. beef, pork, chicken

C. tobacco, rice, indigo

D. oranges, peaches, lemons

**The French and Indian Wars**

**The French and Indian Wars consisted of four wars that were fought *both in Europe and in the Americas*. The very first war was to block France’s attempt to dominate Europe. New France attacked the English colonies at Schenectady, New York. Which war was the beginning of the French and Indian Wars?**

A. Queen Anne’s War

B. King George’s War

C. King William’s War

D. The Seven Year’s War

**What strategy was used to fight the French and Indian Wars?**

A. Tactical Warfare

B. Guerilla Warfare

C. European Warfare

D. Organized Warfare

**What *conflict* started the *final* French and Indian War?**

A. Native Americans attacked British colonies.

B. French settlers pushed into lands claimed by the British.

C. French settlers threatened to seize Native American lands.

D. British settlers pushed west into French and Native American lands in the Ohio Valley.

***Which Colonial Militia Officer from Virginia was sent in 1753 to warn the French to get out of the Ohio River Valley that was claimed by Virginia?***

A. William Pitt

B. General Braddock

C. George Washington

D. General James Wolfe

**During the French and Indian War strong alliances were created between the French and the Indians, and between the English and the Indians. *Which tribe* were the allies of the French?**

A. Hurons

B. Pueblos

C. Iroquois

D. Mohawks

**Ben Franklin proposed the Albany Plan of Union for the purpose of helping the colonies defend themselves against threats from the Spanish, French, and Native Americans. Why did the Colonial assemblies reject the Albany Plan of Union?**

A. They wanted the Iroquois to agree to the plan first.

B. They feared that Benjamin Franklin wanted to rule the colonies.

C. The colonists believed that their disagreements with France would pass.

D. They wanted to control their own taxes and armies and weren’t all facing the same danger.

**Answer the following question based on the Political Cartoon that was published in Ben Franklin’s newspaper, the Pennsylvania Gazette, just prior to the Albany Congress.**



**What do the different segments of the snake represent in the political cartoon?**

A. The segments represent the order in which the Native Americans joined the British in the French and

Indian War.

B. The segments represent the colonies, with each segment representing a particular colony or region.

C. The order by which the colonies would be taken over by the French from left to right.

D. The order of importance of the colonies from head to tail.

**What victory *ended the fighting in North America* and opened the Western Frontier to *British settlement*?**

A. Battle for Quebec

B. Fort Louisbourg

C. Fort Duquesne

D. Fort Necessity

**The Treaty of Paris of 1763 ended the French and Indian War. According to the terms of the treaty, what was France allowed to keep?**

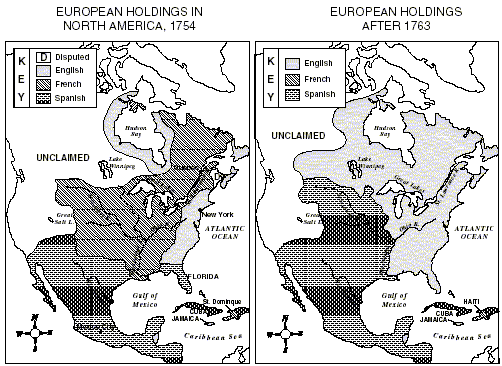
A. Two islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and their islands in the Caribbean

B. The Province of Québec and the St. Lawrence River

C. Lands west of the Mississippi River and Florida

D. West of the Mississippi and New Orleans

**Use the maps to answer the following question.**



**The French and Indian War of 1754 – 1763 involved the major European colonial powers in North America. According to the maps, what was the most significant change that occurred as a result of the war?**

A. English possessions in North America were significantly increased.

B. Spanish possessions in North America were significantly reduced.

C. Large number of colonists gained their independence.

D. Spanish territory extended deep into eastern Canada.